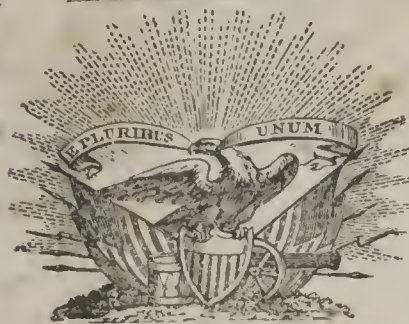






# SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene  
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell.  
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.  
3d Jas. B. Donahoon, of Warren.  
4th Rods Garth, of Wayne.  
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.  
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.  
7th Jesse Abell, of Marion.  
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.  
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.  
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.  
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.  
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.  
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Navigation and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, was concluded and signed at Caracas, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six which Treaty is word for word as follows:

*Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Navigation and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela.*

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily prevails between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall, in future be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation. For this most desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on John G. A. Williamson, a citizen of the said States, and their Charge d'Affaires to the said Republic, and the President of the Republic of Venezuela on Santos Michelena, a citizen of the said Republic, who after having exchanged their said full powers, in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

### ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

### ARTICLE 2.

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

### ARTICLE 3.

The two high contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens do, or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees and usages there established to which native citizens are subjected: but it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved, by the parties respectively according to their own separate laws.

### ARTICLE 4.

They likewise agree that, whatever

kind of produce; manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Republic of Venezuela; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in the vessels of the one country or of the other: and, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Republic of Venezuela in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And they agree that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country. And the same honories, duties and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Republic of Venezuela.

### ARTICLE 5.

For the better understanding of the preceding article, and taking into consideration the actual state of the commercial marine of the Republic of Venezuela, it has been stipulated and agreed, that all vessels belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of said Republic, and whose captain is also a citizen of the same, though the construction or the crew are or may be forgiven, shall be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as a Venezuelan vessel.

### ARTICLE 6.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the Republic of Venezuela, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Venezuela of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the Republic of Venezuela, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States or of the Republic of Venezuela, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the Republic of Venezuela, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

### ARTICLE 7.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships and other citizens of both countries, to manage themselves their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading and sending off their ships; they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or, at least, to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

### ARTICLE 8.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandises, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification.

### ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity; giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage, without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

### ARTICLE 10.

All the ships, merchandise and the effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays ports or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood, that the claim should be made within the term of one year, by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of their respective Governments.

### ARTICLE 11.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until

they may be exported, unless they be destined for consumption.

### ARTICLE 12.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament of *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where in the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years, to dispose of the same as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, nor any other charges than those which are imposed by the laws of the country.

### ARTICLE 13.

Both the contracting parties promise and engage, formally, to give their special protection to the persons & property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling there in leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ in defense of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them; and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited on the said trials.

### ARTICLE 14.

The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Venezuela, shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, with the decorum due to divine worship, and with due respect to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States who may die in the territories of the Republic of Venezuela, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves, for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed, in any wise, nor upon any account. In like manner, the citizens of Venezuela shall enjoy within the Government and territories of the United States, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience and of exercising their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling houses, or in the chapels and places, of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the United States.

### ARTICLE 15.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of Venezuela, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandises laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall, likewise, be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with their ships and merchandises before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both, or either party without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place, belonging to an enemy, to another place, belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall not give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole landing, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either; contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that, although they may be enemies to both, or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of enemies. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognise this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

### ARTICLE 16.

It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulations, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels, shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and, as such, shall be liable to detention and confiscation; except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it: but the contracting parties agree, that two months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case, the goods and merchandises of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ship, shall be free.

### ARTICLE 17.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended:

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fusils, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds and grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2d. Breeches, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, military belts, and clothes made up in the form and for a military use.

3d. Cavalry belts, and horses with their furniture.

4th. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials, manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

### ARTICLE 18.

All other merchandises and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner, by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy; excepting, only, those places which are, at that time, besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared, that those places only are besieged or blockaded, which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

### ARTICLE 19.

The articles of contraband before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great or of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this, and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment according to law.

### ARTICLE 20.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or places belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated; unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from any officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, they shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo; nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

### ARTICLE 21.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties, on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that, whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boats with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible, with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of the said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit; and it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall, in no case, be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

### ARTICLE 22.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels

belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters, or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ships, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that said ship truly be one of the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that such ships being laden, besides the said sea letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form: without such requisites said vessels may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

### ARTICLE 23.

It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those those which sail without convoy, and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries; and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

### ARTICLE 24.

It is further agreed, that in all cases, the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them; and whenever such tribunals, of either party, shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

### ARTICLE 25.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another State, no citizens of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy, against the said party, so at war, under the pain of being considered as a pirate.

### ARTICLE 26.

If, by any fatality, which cannot be expected and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business, and transport their effects, wherever they please, giving to them the safe-conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and the Republic of Venezuela, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct should cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

### ARTICLE 27.

Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

### ARTICLE 28.

Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their peace communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities and exemptions, which those of the most favored nation do, or shall enjoy: it being understood that whatever favors, immunities or privileges, the United States of America or the Republic of Venezuela may find it proper to give to the ministers and other public agents of any other power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

### ARTICLE 29.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the Republic of Venezuela shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice-consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation; each contracting party, however, retaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consul and vice-consuls may not seem convenient.

### ARTICLE 30.

In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives and immu-

nities which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the Government to which they are accredited, and, having obtained their *creqatur*, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates and inhabitants in the consular district in which they reside.

### ARTICLE 31.

It is likewise agreed that the consuls, their secretaries, officers and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempted from all kinds of taxes, imposts and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in every thing besides, subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and, under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize or in any way interfere with them.

### ARTICLE 32.

The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention and custody, of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country, and for that purpose, they shall address themselves to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing; proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel's or ship's roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews, and on this demand so proved, (saying however, where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons, at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

### ARTICLE 33.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare especially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties.

### ARTICLE 34.

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of twelve years; and it is hereby agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty in all its parts relative to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine, and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be perpetually and permanently binding on both powers.

2d. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3d. If, (what indeed cannot be expected) unfortunately any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice, and the same shall have been either refused, or unreasonably delayed.

4th. Nothing in this treaty shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns and states.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Venezuela, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Caracas, within eight months, to be counted from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Venezuela, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Caracas, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixtieth year of



the independence of the United States of America, and the twenty-sixth of that of the Republic of Venezuela.

JOHN G. A. WILLIAMSON, [Ls.]  
SANTOS MICHELENA, [Ls.]

And whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Caracas, on the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, by John G. A. Williamson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Venezuela, and Jose Eusebio Gallegos, Secretary of Foreign Relations and of the Treasury of that Republic, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the independence of the United States the sixtieth.

ANDREW JACKSON,  
By the President:  
JOHN FORSYTH,  
Secretary of State.

## LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1835.

The New Orleans Bee of July 29, states, "The Steamer Caspian arrived last night, and brings a confirmation of the report, that General Gaines had crossed the Sabine. He was still at the encampment this side the river."

In this paper we publish only a part of the sixth number of "AXON," leaving the remainder for next Thursday's Gazette. In consenting to permit it to become the vehicle for the dissemination of his views on the subject of Medicine, we do not profess to favour those views. Neither Calomel, Lobelia, or No. Six, are great favourites with us; and yet they are deemed by their several admirers, as essential to the welfare of the human family, and the preservation of life. But upon being informed, that one party was constantly assailed through the medium of the press, and were inhibited from a resort to the same channel, we deemed it but fair to afford them an opportunity of defence by facts and arguments. Truth has nothing to fear from free and fair investigation—and under this belief we have continued the numbers of AXON.

The extensive Menagerie and Gymnastic Arena Company of Messrs. Miller, Yale & Sands, are now in our city, exhibiting to crowded audiences. Their collection of Animals is large and excellent, and their company of Equestrians not inferior to any that has visited our city for many years, as is evidenced by the very flattering reception they have met with since their arrival. One of the managers, Mr. Miller, a long time known to us and not, perhaps, unknown to many of the resident citizens, in that line, from his outlying exertions to please and gratify the inquiring mind with a peep at the wonders in animal creation, richly deserves our warmest thanks.

To-morrow evening closes their stay with us; therefore, all families who have not already availed themselves of this opportunity, should lose no time in doing so. The Menagerie will be open to-day from half past 1 till four o'clock.

CONNECTICUT.—In our own state, says the Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel, the political elements are in a very quiet situation. There is no excitement, the subject of the Presidency scarcely calling forth an expression of opinion. Both the Democrats and the Whigs have made up their minds in relation to it; and the election of Mr. Van Buren being considered as a very probable event, the People have doubtless deemed it unnecessary to wrangle about it.—*Ere. Post.*

Extract of a letter, dated, MATAMORAS, July 1, 1835.

"Dear Sir,—Through the medium of your paper, I think it highly necessary that the Government of the U. States, as well as the Texans, should be informed of what present itself, so odious, in my opinion, to the character of Gen. Urrea, the Mexican Commander-in-chief, too unpardonable to be overlooked, and should be attended to by the United States."

"We have at this moment here six or seven Indian Chiefs; Cherokees and other tribes, with their interpreter, from Texas. These Indians are on a mission to the General, and have had several private meetings with him. There exists no doubt of the business they have come on, and have made propositions to the General to join the Mexicans against the Texans, which appears now to be concluded. As Colonel Waterhouse is to be despatched to-morrow to their camp, some distance up the river, where they have 30 or 40 in number, to be used as spies or rumpers. I had occasion to call on General Urrea at his quarters on business, when I met there three of the Indians, with their interpreter, making inquiries of the strength of their tribe, the General being anxious to ascertain what force they could muster with the other tribes."

"The Commissary of this place has orders to purchase 800 or 1000 horses for the cavalry, which he is now doing. Every movement appears to confirm the belief that the negotiation is concluded, with a promise to the Indians of land and cattle, should they succeed in exterminating the population of Texas."

## MEXICO.

The following letter was written to Vicente Filisola, General-in-chief of the Mexican armies, by Jose Maria Tornel, Secretary of the War Department. We publish it through the liberality of a respectable firm of this city, by whom it was communicated:

To his Excellency, the General-in-chief,

DIX VINCENTE FILISOLA:

Dear Friend:—Through the criminal apathy of Congress and the complete nullity of Government it becomes necessary to put in use a certain stratagem to save our country and ourselves. You will have to lend a hand to its execution, unless you want to perish with your army, after witnessing the destruction of the Republic. Such is the boldness of our revolutionary radicals, and the weakness of Government, that from this time up to the moment when you adopt this plan, you will neither receive money nor soldiers; you must, ere now, be convinced of the truth of the first point; as to the second, a more positive proof cannot be given than the sudden halt of the army of reserve. Such, then, is the proper method of executing my plan: all opinions must be generalized; above all, a letter must be written to the Government of this capital, mentioning very particularly that all the army want a Dictator to be appointed, who will remain in office until Texas be restored to the republic. Who will be the man? No matter; perhaps Valencia, for he is at the same time the hope and fear of many.

This idea is not so much to put the plan into execution, as to get a powerless Congress to invest the Government with all power to restrain the revolutionary spirits, and enlist new soldiers to carry on the war and maintain good order. I have said enough; reflect on my words; you will fully appreciate how timely is this measure. No time is to be lost; and mark me, keep carefully or tear this letter, written by a friend on whom you can rely.

JOSE MARIA TORNEL.

This plan is justified by a pamphlet now circulating through Mexico and all the large cities of the Mexican Republic. It is entitled, "Gen. Santa Anna's Trial." That document is the exclusive production of the Liberals, and is well calculated to raise every honest mind against the Government. They want federalism—Tornel does not want it, and therefore he would like to get a Dictator appointed, whose power would be sufficient to suppress those he styles revolutionary spirits.

## MORE INDIAN FIGHTING.

COLUMBUS, (Ga.) July 29.

THE WAR NOT ENDED YET.

On Sunday morning last, a severe engagement took place, as usual, between the Georgians and the Indians, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Quall's plantation, above Roanoke. We have not received the particulars of the fight, but learn that information was given to Fort McCrary that fresh signs of the Indians had been discovered in a swamp in Mr. Quall's plantation; upon which, Capt. Calhoun, of De Kalb county, with a command of ninety men, was despatched in pursuit of the enemy. It was followed, in a short time the party came up with a small gang of Indians of thirty or more, and commenced the fight. The Indians soon fled, leaving seven of their number killed.—The whites, after the first skirmish, supposed the Indians whipped, and the fight over; but they found that this advance party was a mere decoy to draw them into the midst of their enemies, by whom they soon found themselves completely flanked on both sides. The battle was renewed, but the ammunition of the whites being exhausted, they were compelled to retreat. In the engagement, the whites lost 5 killed, and several wounded. Among the slain were Mr. Colly, (overseer, for D. P. Hillhouse, Esq., a brave man, and much respected; a Mr. Willis, and Dr. Orr, of De Kalb; the names of the others not yet known to us. It is said that the whites had only three rounds of cartridges a piece—when the fight commenced—a very unfortunate oversight, indeed.—*Sentinel.*

The annexed account from the Columbus (Geo.) Sentinel of the 29th July shows that the Creek Indian war is not yet ended. The estimate made a short time ago by the editor of the Columbus Herald, made it appear that there was a considerable number of Creek warriors still at large in the swamps and fastnesses, and the occurrence here related goes to prove its correctness:

On Sunday morning last, a severe engagement took place, as usual, between the Georgians and the Indians, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Quall's plantation, above Roanoke. We have not received the particulars of the fight, but learn that information was given to the forces at Fort McCrary that fresh signs of the Indians had been discovered in a swamp in Mr. Quall's plantation; upon which, Capt. Calhoun, of De Kalb county, with a command of ninety men, was despatched in pursuit of the enemy. In scouring the place, a fresh trail was found leading out of the swamp in the direction of Lumpkin. It was followed. In a short time the party came up with a small gang of Indians, of thirty or more, and commenced the fight. The Indians soon fled, leaving seven of their number killed. The whites after the first skirmish, supposed the Indians whipped, and the fight over; but they found that this advance party was a mere decoy to draw them into the midst

of their enemies, by whom they soon found themselves completely flanked on both sides. The battle was renewed, but the ammunition of the whites being exhausted, they were compelled to retreat. In the engagement the whites lost five killed, and several wounded. Among the slain were Mr. Colly, (overseer for D. P. Hillhouse, Esq., a brave man, and much respected; a Mr. Willis, and Dr. Orr, of De Kalb; the names of the others not yet known to us. It is said that the whites had only three rounds of cartridges a piece when the fight commenced a very unfortunate oversight, indeed.

LONDON, June 30.—Letters from Tunis are quoted, which show the possibility of a collision between the French and the Turkish fleets in that quarter, "unless that Russia shall intimate to the Porte the danger which would attend such an impudence as a naval engagement, even though undertaken with a numerical superiority over the French." The Duke of Orleans and Nemours arrived on the 18th at Roveredo.

Advices were received in Paris from Constantinople of the 9th inst., stating that the differences between Lord Ponsonby and the Porte had assumed such an angry appearance as to lead to the cessation of all intercourse. The Turkish fleet, which had passed the Bosphorus, was, in consequence of some vague fears that the British ships would make a descent upon some part of Turkey, recalled.

## Private Correspondence from Paris.

M. Boutenill (the Russian Ambassador) had forwarded to his Court and to London remonstrances and protests against the charges directed against him and his Imperial Master by Lord Ponsonby, justifying himself against the imputation of having had anything to do in procuring the treatment of which Mr. Churchill had been the object. The Austrian Ambassador had also protested against those accusations declaring them to be unfounded.

The Austrian Government has forwarded to its Representative at the Court of London, a formal remonstrance against the conduct of Lord Ponsonby in the respect in question, and stating unequivocally that it, (the Austrian Government) will consider as a declaration of war any act of hostility committed against Turkey by any power of Europe, and that it is determined, moreover, to maintain in its fullest extent and meaning the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

I cannot close this hurried but important statement without adding that all the despatches received last night (and there were three besides that from which these particulars are extracted) speak of the affair as very serious indeed.

Alibeu had attempted suicide. Gagnan's Messenger gives the following account of it.

One of his keepers having gone out for a moment to get some tobacco to chew, he requested the other who was with him to go and hasten his return. The latter had scarcely turned his back, when the prisoner endeavored twice to dash out his brains against the wall; but the keeper was too quick for him, and seized him by the clothes, saying "Ah! my fine fellow! You wish to play me a trick, which would have been the ruin of me! Alibeu at first endeavored to turn it off as a joke, but afterwards acknowledged his real intention, asserting that it was not for want of courage that he attempted his life, but that he had become disgusted with his present state of existence, and wished to save himself from eight more wearisome days. He is at times prodigal of his expressions. One of them is—"My name begins with the first letter of the alphabet, and the king has yet to fear all the rest of the letters." Another is—"Whatever may be my fate, my name will be known through all Europe, and my devotion of myself honored by all true patriots."

Advices from Madrid, of the 23d June, speak of an arrangement about to be entered into by a reunion of the grandees, to guarantee a loan. Should this fail, it is said the queen will pledge the royal domains.

A letter from Smyrna, dated June 3d, published in the Journal du Commerce of the 30th, contains alarming accounts from Greece. The kingdom is said to be swarming with small bands, assembled under native chiefs conspicuous for their dislike of the Bavarians. The writer even says that King Otto is not expected to return, and that the monarchy is on the eve of falling to pieces. We place little confidence in these reports.

It was rumored in Paris on the 30th that the sultan of Turkey had consented to dismiss the reis effendi, on the demand of Lord Ponsonby.

Also, that general Villareal, chief in command of the Carlists, recently appointed on account of the feeble health of Eguia, had himself tendered his resignation, nominally for the same reason.

It is stated in a Paris paper that Mr. Serurier will resume his post as Ambassador from France to the United States, as soon as Mr. Livingston is again accredited to the Court of Paris, or some other Charge d'Affaires appointed.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Very late from Texas.—A letter from Velasco of the 5th August, states that Col. Wilson with the emigrants under his command were about to start to the Texas Army—well. That Santa Anna was sent to the army to be tried by a Court Martial. That Lamar had presented himself to the army to take com-

mand, but his services had been declined by the army, which was willing to accept of Rusk until Houston's wounds would permit him to resume the command. No hostile Mexicans in Texas.

[For the Kentucky Gazette.]

## NO. VI.

Were the effects of mercury and the residue of the horrid medicines less direful upon the human frame, or were their use less extensively diffused, we might dismiss the subject, nor further provoke the ire or disapprobation of the disciples of Paracelsus.

But when we reflect that from the slightest to the most virulent of our diseases, mercury in some of its Potent forms is the universal remedy, the "vaine qua non," the Alpha and the Omega of medicine; and that it is so with nearly the whole of the medical profession, (though we joyfully admit some honorable exceptions) from the high eminence of the medical professor to the veriest quack who deals in "drap and pill,"—and when we contemplate the vast number of its victims who are thus scientifically hurried off the stage of action, or doomed to drag out a miserable, suffering existence for the residue of their days, we cannot prove recreant to our sense of duty, in endeavoring to ourg this destructive, though popular practice to the light, and hold it up to public gaze, divest of its glare of technical tinsel, that its native deformity may be obvious to the weakest vision. Were this powerful mineral administered only to the athletic, and those of robust constitutions, the evil would be less deplorable. But we see the prospects of the tender female, who fondly hoped to be the mother of a living offspring blighted by this insidious foe, as well as the tears, the agonizing throes of her who was a mother, and whose offspring has been slain by this poison. Is it not time, then, high time that the eyes of the community should be opened to their danger—their fashionable danger in this matter; and that every laudable means should be used to arrest the mineral deluge which so fearfully threatens to inundate our land; though, in doing this we should subject ourselves to a continuance of that obloquy so liberally poured forth against poor "illiterate Steam Doctors" in the Transylvania Journal of Medicine.

The writer has little hopes of a long continued opportunity of laying his views before the public, as no discussion on our part will be admitted in any of the public prints of the city except the Gazette, whose worthy Editor has proved by the admission that if he is "Collored," he is neither gagged nor scientifically bit ted. While, however, an opportunity is offered, we are determined to avail ourselves of it to discharge our duty by warning our fellow-citizens of their mineral danger.

Unlike the Medical Reformers, our opposition is not produced by the abuse and misrepresentation heaped upon us, for they plainly indicate in their notice of the Vixburg orator and his oration, that if Medical Reformers had not, in that infamous emanation from an infidel brain, been classed with Steam Doctors, etc., they would have resembled characters represented in holy writ, as "dumb dogs that cannot bark."

[To be Continued.]

## CITY SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of the City School will commence on the first Monday in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Mr. JOSHUA GAYLE, Rev. Wm. MERRICK, and other competent teachers have been engaged.

JACOB ASHTON,  
THOS. HUGGINS,  
School Committee.

## A CARD.

MRS. BRADFORD having returned from the East, intends opening her school (now a part of a limited number of females exclusively) on Monday the 29th of August, at her residence on Maincross street.

Miss B. has made arrangements that will enable her to give instruction in both plain and ornamental Needlework to those who may wish to engage therein, either SEPARATELY, or as combined with the other exercises of the school.

Terms, from 5 to 10\$ per quarter, payable in advance.

II. COONS, Attorney at Law,  
WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Connel's Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 15, '36. 47

100 BARRELS brown sugar superior quality, a small lot of black and white pickled HERRINGS; and a lot of 50 cases Marseilles Madder Wine superior quality for sale by JOHN H. HUNT & SON.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 15, 1836.—46—f

FOR SALE.  
CONTEMPLATING a removal to the South, I offer for sale MY RESIDENCE in Lexington. The purchaser can acquire, with the improvements, from five to forty Acres. There is on the premises excellent and never failing water, and it presents one of the most desirable Summer Retreats for a Southern gentleman, which is for sale in this vicinity. Apply, in my absence, to Mr. G. Chryse.

T. M. HUCKEY.  
Lexington, August 10, 1836. 46 f

Fayette County set:  
RACKED UP by John Agabright for James A. Brown, adjoining Lexington, a dark bay filly, about two years old, about 14 hands high, light round foot white, star in her forehead; apples, appraised to \$25, by Samuel Wynand and David Martin, this 11th August 1836, before me DANIEL BRADFORD, J. R.

Copy att. J. C. Rudes clk. f.c.c.  
Aug 15, 1836 46-3t

BARLEY! BARLEY! BARLEY!!!  
WANTED, TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF BARLEY, for which the highest price will be paid in cash as soon as delivered at the Lexington Brewery. Also, Farmers provided with Spring or Fall seed, and engagements made for next year's crop.

CLEARY & RANEY.  
August 11, 1836.—45-4t

## LOST.

A Walking Cane, mounted with a plain silver head, with the INITIALS J. L. McC. engraved upon it. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by returning it to the Tontine House, or this office.

August 15,—47

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered by consent of the parties, at the March term, 1836, in the cases pending therein, of George McDonald and George Norton, against A. Venable, heirs, and the Bank of the United States, against McDonald and others, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:

Slaves.—Dick, Lewis, Charles, Dinah, Nelly, Mary, Amy and Ailey, and their increase.  
313 ACRES of land in Fayette county on Hickman creek, 8 miles from Lexington on the Tates creek road, on which A. Venable formerly resided, including 100 acres late in possession of James Venable, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the several debts provided for in said decree.

The Sale will take place on said farm, on Tuesday the 13th September, 1836, at 12 o'clock, m. Cash in hand will be required for the slaves.—One third of the purchase money of the land to be paid in hand, the balance in three instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bonds payable to the commissioner, with security to be approved by him, upon the payment of which he will execute a deed to the purchaser or his assignee with warranty against all the parties to this suit.

JOHN M. McALLA, Com'r.  
Lexington, July 23, 1836.

At the same time and place,  
Will be sold to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:

10 Horses,  
40 Mules,  
7 Cows and Heifers,  
1 Yoke of Oxen,  
50 Hogs,  
Farming Utensils,  
Hedge and Gear,  
Cart and Gear.

Terms of Sale, for the Mules, cash in hand, for the remainder, a credit of twelve months for all sums over \$5; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

41-4t

## ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND Gymnastic Arena Company

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
Mess MILLER, YALE, & SANDS.

THE Promoters respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they will exhibit their GRAND COLLECTION OF LIVING ANIMALS, and the PERFORMANCES OF THEIR EQUESTRIAN COMPANY, on Friday, the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of August, FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

Among the animals are the following: the real Black African Ostrich, standing nearly 10 feet high and weighing nearly 300 pounds. One pair Striped Hyenas, Spotted and Laughing Hyenas, Zebras, Antelopes, Pelicans, Lions and Whelp, Tigers and Cubs, Monkeys, Baboons, &c. &c. The Managers of this extensive Arena inform the public generally, that it is their full intention, to spare neither pains nor expense, in endeavoring to maintain the superiority that has always characterized this establishment. They have succeeded in selecting a SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC, and a first rate company of Equestrians, possessing unrivalled talent, with a stud of Horses, which for beauty and management, are unequalled in the country. All patrons are particularly invited to view the Arena while fitting up, to prove to them how comfortably they will be seated, and on what a superior plan this traveling Arena is erected.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission to the Arena, which includes both Animals and Circus, only 50 cents. No females admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman. The Managers pledge themselves that the performances shall be conducted in style different from what has been commonly witnessed. No indecent or profane language will be used, nor any thing to offend the most delicate ear, but the utmost order and decorum will be observed throughout, and they trust that their exhibition will meet the approbation of an enlightened community. For description of performances see large bills posted up in all the principal Hotels.

They would respectfully inform the community, that after leaving Lexington, their Exhibition will visit the following places, viz: Georgetown, 20th August, Centreville, 22d; Cynthia, 23d; Riddle's Mills, 24th; Paris, 25th; Millersburg, 26th; Carlisle, 27th; Mayslick, 28th; Germantown, 30th; Washington, 31st, and at Maysville the 1st and 2d of September;—the prices at those places as usual, 50 cents, and their Exhibition open from 1 till 5 p.m.

August 11, 1836.—45—2t

## PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday, the 29th of September, 1836, will be sold on the premises at Public Auction, that FAVORABLE FARM belonging to the Estate of Richard A. Curt, deceased, containing about 500 acres, situate in Woodford county between the Rail road and Frankfort road, and adjoining each, about 10 miles from Lexington.—The Farm is finely watered and remarkably well timbered, and in every respect admirably calculated for a stock farm. Soil equal to any in Kentucky.

Terms. One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal payments of one and two years without interest. Possession will be given on the 1st of October following the sale, with the privilege reserved of securing and removing the crop at present on the land.

At the same time and place will be sold all the crop on the ground, consisting of Hemp, Corn, and small grain. All the stock, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and a beautiful flock of Sheep.—Also, all the Farming Utensils. Also, six very valuable and likely SLAVES, consisting of 3 Men, a Woman and two children.

Terms. A credit of 9 months for all sums over \$10, bond with approved security being given by the purchaser.

JOHN CURD, Ex'r.  
ELEANOR H. CURD, Ex'r.  
August 3, 1836.—45-4t

BACON, BACON!  
JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few kgs of leaf lard, which will be sold low for cash.

Lex. August 15, 1836.—46—

WANTED,  
A SMART active lad to assist in a Coffee House.

HENRY DAY.  
Lex. Aug. 15 1836—46-4t



## A Good Investment!

THE September Schemes advertised below present a favorable opportunity to those who wish to invest SMALL sums and receive LARGE returns. The four Virginia Schemes and the four Grand Consolidated Lotteries require no puffing, they speak for themselves. We would only recommend prompt orders as the demand for tickets is great. Be sure and address

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

CAP. 25,000 DOLLARS.  
Virginia State Lottery, Class No 8  
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va Saturday, Sept 3, 1836.

SCHEME.  
25,000 DOLLARS.  
\$8,000!—\$5,000!—\$3,500!—\$2,322;  
10 prizes of 2,000 dollars!—10 prizes of 1,500 dollars!—10 of 1,000 dollars!—10 of 600 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!—20 of 200 dollars!—35 of 150 dollars, &c. &c.  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will cost only \$120. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's House.

50 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5  
For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va Saturday, September 10, 1836.

CAPITALS.  
30,000 DOLLARS!  
30,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—6,000, dollars!—3,140 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars.

Tickets 10 Dollars.  
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No 37  
for 1836.  
To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, September 24, 1836.

SCHEME.  
20,000 dollars!—10,000!—3,000 dollars!—2,000 1,230 dollars!—20 prizes of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!—20 of 200 dollars, &c.  
Tickets only \$5.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$65. Packages of Shares in proportion.

THE GREAT 14 DRAWN NUMBER SCHEME!  
NEARLY AS MANY PRIZES AS BLANKS!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5  
For the benefit of the town of Wheeling. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, Sept 17, '36.

SCHEME.  
30,000 Dollars!—15,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—10 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—15 prizes of 600—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!—30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.  
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 130 dollars. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Mammoth Scheme.  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
CLASS NO. 4.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1836.

CAPITALS.  
30,000 DOLLARS.  
8,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—1,000 dollars!—100 of 1,000 dollars!—10 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!—84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.  
A certificate of a Package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

Fayette County, to wit:  
TAKEN UP by Samuel Peel in Lexington, a Dark Bay Horse, about 12 or 14 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, hind feet white, small white from a wound in his forehead, marks on the shoulders from the collar, and one saddle spot; had two shoes on; appraised to \$25 by Reuben Eusey and William L. Vaughn, this 10th August, 1836 before me DAN BRADFORD J. P.

A copy—att J. C. Rudes clk  
45-3t DB by Walter Rodes dc

POCKET BOOK LOST.  
LOST, a fair mounted Pocket Book with a call on string around it; had in one side four, five or six silver half dollars and a good many valuable papers to me. The finder shall be welcome to the money by sending me the book and papers to the Post or Clerk's office in Nicholasville.

JOHN FISHBACK.  
Jessemine co Aug 11—45

NOTICE.  
THE Subscriber will apply to the Parren County Court, at their next November term, in Glasgow, for a town to be laid off on his land in said county of Barren, on the waters of Little Barren river.

JOSE PHILPOT.  
August 4, 1836—44-3t

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.  
THE Stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified, that the sixth instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 15th November next.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.  
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1836—44-4t



